LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. MILITARY MEN CERTAIN THAT A BIG WAR IS COMING SOON.

Editio Bulgaria Makes All Europe Nervona Again-Powere Big and Little Arming at a Furions Ente-The Torice Adopt a Brimstone and Treacle Policy for Ire-land-An American Fraud Receives his Descris-Queen Victoria Endiant at her First Jubilee Brawing Room. Copyright, 1887, by THE SUN Printing and Publishing

LONDON, March 5 .- For a few weeks Bulgaria has been in a state of comparative calm, and during that time the patient newspaper reader has enjoyed a respite from throatwearying names and confusing geography. But once again the irrepressible little country hops upon the European stage as leading lady, and we have to abandon the study of eightyton countries like France or Germany to follow the miniature national politics of Bulgaria. Soldiers and officers belonging to the same army have been shooting each other down. The dramatic action has been supplied by wounded rebels swimming away from their native shores to islands in the Danube. The fortress near Rustchuk has been pouring can-non balls into the town that it was built to protect. There have been intense goings on everywhere, and finally, according to the best news that can be obtained, the rebels sgainst

a few combative spirits. The regency comes out aboad, and Russia is thwarted again. With the exception of the French, whose anti-German feelings cause them to stamp Bismarck as the source of all evil, no one doubts that the paw of the Russian bear is responsible for the recent stirring up. Presumptive evidence of Russia's agency is to be found in her well-known desire to drive out the present Bulgarian Government, and evidence of a more pos-itive sort is furnished by an evident hitch in the intended proceedings which caused the un-happy Russian Legation at Bucharest to give fore it happened. It would be difficult to imagine anything more absurd than France's accusation against Germany of stirring up the Bulgariana Bismarck has notoriously labored

to prevent the neighboring empires from quar-

relling. His desire is for an army big enough

the existing Government have had enough, and the country stands about as it did, minus

to keep him master, and then for peace.

The question now is, how long will Bismarck's influence prevail, and how much longer will Russia be contented with the underhand attempts at gaining her end, which have ended in disaster and humiliation? If the report of the Government victory in Bulgaria be true, which there is no reason to doubt, it becomes evident that the regency is growing is power, and that its strength is greater than that of the friends of Russia. The Russian boast that the Bulgarian troubles resulted from the tyranny of the government of usurpers odious to the people, is clearly shown to be false by the fact that only that part of the soldiery influenced by Bussia opposed the Gov-

It is believed that Russia will abandon her past tactics, or if she does stir up fresh troubles will only do so to furnish an excuse for marching into Bulgaria and taking possession. Then, doubtless, would come war between Russia and Austria, followed by the universal kindling of battle for which all Europe is still so industriously preparing. That the beginning of trouble will come from Bussia is almost the universal belief, as well as that a Franco-Ger-rean war would inevitably result from a con-legration between Russia and Austria. If left to themselves, however, France and Germany show every evidence of perfect willingness to go on growling and arming and threatening each other indefinitely, and if Russia were out of the way we could hope for a long lease of the shaky, nervous sort of peace which we are

The speech of the aged Emperor, practically the work of Bismarck, has not done much to reassure anxious? Europe. Where it dealt with foreign affairs it was absolutely colorless, and drawing attention to what it did not say, France, of course, was 'left strictly alone; but there was also an absence of the time-honored reference to "my friendship" with both th eighboring imperial courts; nor was there any echo of the assurances that Russia and Ger-many were friends, recently so frequently re-iterated by Bismarck, to soothe worried German holders of Russian securities; neither does a diligent search reveal the customary promise that Germany would continue to us her influence for the maintenance of peace.

An eminent Russian General with whom have talked believes the plan of Russian attack on Austria is fully developed. Galicia is to be the battleground between the two countries. Russia will enter the province without trouble, as there is nothing to hinder her. Ther she will make a dash to secure the important strategic railroad which runs parallel with the Galician frontier, and seek to drive the Austrians over the Carpathians. Galicia once se enred. Russia would be contented, and would begin a defensive game. She cannot move west of Cracow without bringing Germany into the field, and this Russia would not do unless backed by most positive assurances that ous interference in the East. Therefore, savs Russia, she will hold her own in Galicia and let Austria come to terms.

That Galicia will witness the first fighting is generally admitted, as also that the possession of the strategic railroad, running as it does just at the rear of the Austrian positions, would be the most vital question; but the fact that Aus tria would have three divisions comprising \$20,000 men backed by supports reserved to guard the railroad would probably delay the execution of the Russian plan and make the peginning of the fray exceedingly exciting.

It may be interesting to say that military men of whatever nationality look upon an early war as a certain thing. They are not content to say they believe war is coming: they are abso lutely positive of it, and each little officer has his own personal way of conclusively proving

that this sort of peace cannot go on any longer. Meanwhile there are lots of straws floating about this week, which indicate that inter-national winds are still blowing toward war From Russian Poland there is reported an interruption in all kinds of business, owing to war scare. Manufacturers refuse cept orders from private persons, and financial ness by reducing their credit to a minimum. A letter from St. Petersburg tells of the tremendous enthusiasm of the troops at the recheering for his imperial Majesty, of the loud and strident whistles audible above the roar of the cannon with which the officers command their men, and of the general blending of barbaric flereeness and courage with modern dis cipline and fighting improvements.

In Vienna the troops are hard at work practising with the Numannlicher repeating rifle. with which all have been provided. The Sunday Observance act, usually rigorously enforced, has been suspended, that the Government orders for military supplies may be comted two weeks earlier than contracted for.

The issuing in London of a prospectus announcing the transformation of the Hotchkiss gun-making concern into a limited liability company is interesting. The business of the firm is shown to have increased one hundred per cent. with the war scare, and the eagerness to secure the stock, which now stands at thirty per cent. premium, shows a conviction among moneyed men that events may make

Hotchkiss business still more active. The cap-Hotchkiss business still more active. The capital has been subscribed fifteen times over. The issuing of camon-making stock gives to trembling financiers who fear for their other securities an opportunity to hedre against war, Gen, Boulanger keeps decidedly fa the sensational win now. Her tribude French officers employing any foreigner, male or female, as governesses, tutors, and the strength of manding the Fourteenth Army Corps at Lyons, is the wife of a Prussian officer who was murdered close to the frontier. It is fehred that the fair-haired governess might be prompted by patriotism to provi about at night a binamaps of forts and drawings of repeating rules and other toys of Boulanger. French: officer children must take their German lessons

strained through French tongues. Montenegro goes on arming at a furious rate, considering her size, encouraged, it is thought, by Russia, and intended to be put to some use-ful service later on, such as trouncing servia if that country should dare to interfere in the thrashing of Bulgaria. In short, proparations for war go on as nervously as ever everywhere, while poor Turkey presents the sad spects of one weeping for many causes and spectacle of one weeping for many causes and unable to help herself in any direction, a lifelike reproduction of an elderly lady crossing crowded Broadway with not a crescuing policeman in sight.

In London we have lived this week upon the excitement furnished us by Thursday night's session of the Commons. A more interesting sitting has rarely been witnessed in the House. The members could not possibly have shown one particle more energy or rage without re-sorting to the traditional fistic method of settling quarrels, and at one moment it looked as though we should have that diversion as well. It has been frequently commented upon since the sitting that one occupying a less exalted position than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would have been suspected of too great an indulgence at dinner. His manner and speech were those of a man laboring under exceptional ntensity of feeling, and nothing but the stimulating effect of an unaccustomed bottle could have pallisted the grossness of his mistakes, meaking as a Government official, or the cold brutality of his threat to replace with steel and ead the batons which Dillon accused the constabulary of having used upon the heads of the people. There is no doubt about the condition of a number of young Tory members who arrived from late dining, and who assisted nobly in Conservative seats by howling and groaning. Had the Irish members been dining as late and as lavishly instead of attending to their business, a free fight would have disgraced the House.

The vigor of the Irish members was cheerful to witness, especially the flerce attack of Par-nell, their leader, upon Beach and his asso-ciates. His furious indictment of England's policy in Ireland was a superb effort, answerng well the thinly disguised enemies who have hinted at the dying vigor, lack of fire and

energy in the Irish champion.

To-day comes cheering news to the Irish in announcement that Hicks-Beach has withdrawn. Cataracts in both eyes and need ure. The world, however, sees in it Prop No. 2 following Prop No. 1 (Churchill) from under the Tory Government, and another proof that the task of keeping Ireland down, and at the same time of facing her champions in Parliament is more than one man can do long. Salisbury's nephew, Arthur Balfour, who is to be used in stopping up the gap, is not the man to succeed where Forster, Trevelyan, and Beach failed. He is the youngest man in the Cabinet both in

age and service.

The exposure of bribery and corruption of arious sorts in the city of London developed an amusing feature on Friday morning. At 3 o'clock, when the members were leaving the House, Howell, who was put forward by Labouchere and Bradlaugh to make the accusations, was met in the lobby by Sir Robert Fowler, who was Lord Mayor when the exposed stealings went on and who is accused of having left office a much richer as well as a fatter man. The except Parnell, who found the Archbishop alight honorable gentleman, now a member of the Privy Council, had dined as only Aldermen lo dine, and seemed not to have recovered. He was too unsteady to fight well, but not too drunk to swear, and he abused Howell in the foulest terms. Friends kept the gentlemen from having it out. On the advice of the Speaker Howell has consented to keep the matter quiet. He looks to further revelations for lasting revenge.

The Government have finally decided upon a brimstone and treacle policy for Ireland. The brimstone will be administered in the shape of the Coercion bill, virtually depriving Irishmer of the right of trial by jury; a slight dose of treacle will take the form of a land law. This reform bill will be the first submitted to the

The sentence of George F. Anderson, an unpleasant type of the unscrupulous American shyster, to five years penal servitude yesterday is calculated to cheer every honest person. He is one of a class of men who live by a combination of skilful lying and a knowledge of human nature. His plan was to make Americans think themselves heirs to English property, and to extort money for the alleged purpose of recovering such property. His con-viction reflects great credit upon Commissioner Munroe and Chief Superintendent Shore of Scotland Yard, who cleverly closed up every avenue of escape. Anderson lived here at comfortable hotel, spending his plunder gayly and making himself extremely popular a certain class of travelling Americans. Great sympathy is felt for his wife, who had no sus picion of her husband's guilt, who has clung to him all through after less reputable acquaint ances had deserted him, and who is now left

alone with a little boy.

Society this week has of course revolved Society this week has of course revolved around the Queen's first jubilee drawing room. It was very gay, and the crowd which pressed around the carriages at the palace's entrance greatly enjoyed criticising the undress condition of the inmates. Their conduct was excused by the fact that the ladies, as far as visible through the carriage windows, had very little to protect their natural condition beyond a few court feathers nodding in their hair. An American married lady over here took delight in telling about her drawing-room impressions. The Queen looked contented, and beamed placidly at every one over the Kohinoor, which blazed at her throat. Her complexion was radiant. She has lost her embonpoint with anvantage, and bids fair to quite outlive the Prince of Wales, who did not look well. The Queen nodded pleasantly, the Princess of Wales bowed as though performing an unpleasant duty. Princess Christian, to whom the happy presented ones had to make their third bows, paid but little attention. The Duchess of Albanyin black looked pretty, and was sweet. The daughters of the Prince of Wales seemed to think it great fun, and found it hard to be grave and patronizing. The flock of youthful attachés were very amusing, and so were the Ambassadors in raiments so fine. Mr. White, who represented the United States in the absence of Mr. Phelps, was the handsomest as well as the most dignified of the representatives present.

The stock brokers are despondent. They say that paralysis or something has seized upon the markets. Everything is dull and quiet, and prices show a dismal lack of elasticity. No thorough strengthening of the markets is hoped for until time or the course of events shall have calmed down the war scare. The English market has been dull and featureless to-day. There has been some local buying of American securities at slightly above New York prices.

The redoubtable Jimmy Whistler wrote the other day to William Schenk Gilbert as follows:

"I like "Buddygore much, but hate the name. Why not say Bloodygore around the Queen's first jubilee drawing room.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

WILL HE BE PROSECUTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

bries are Generally Sure to Go Wrong— The Archbishop's Piace in the History of the Times—Was He True to the Land League !—How Cardinal Simeon! Bealt with Him—The Archbishop's Moral Vic-tory at the End.

paright, 1887, by Tan Son Printing and Publishing DONDON, March 5 .- The man much talked of this week is Archbishop Croke. Providence Intends that Tory Governments shall generally go wrong. They go right only when they switch off on the rails of their antagonists. The confessed consideration of a proposal to prosecute Archbishop Croke has put the enemies of the Ministers in high gice. The intentions of Provi-

dence would be thus carried out.

Archbishop Croke is one of the picturesque men in contemporaneous history. The Catholie is the creed of the overwhelming mass of lie is the creed of the overwhelming mass of the people of Ireland. Since the reopening of relations between England and Bome during the days of Napoleon, the Crown has been able to command the moral support of the Church of the people against the people. There is, of course, a great philosophic principle in this. The whole is more important than any part. It has always been more important to Rome to have the friendship of England than that Ireland—a little spot on the globe—should get her neck from under England's foot. Rome needed England in the far East and all over western Europe. It is hard to say what good has ever come to her from the alliance. Her estate dwindled away until not a rood of it remains except what President Arthur saved for the American College and England saved for the English colony. Her relations with Continental sovereigns have been regulated by con-cordats made to suit their individual cases. levertheless, the specious pretext of the friendship of England has served to keep Rome as good as an enemy of the political progress of Catholic Ireland. Archbishop Croke has had a romantic connection with the two parties to this alliance.

He is a thorough Irishman. If you have never seen him and have only read some of his impassioned and generally finely written letters you would picture a stately prelate, imposing, reserved, resolute, unalterable. On the ontrary, the Archbishop of Cashel is a little below, medium height, extremely unaffected in manner, jocular by habit, full of merriment from the cradle, and if unrestrained by rule of Father Prout, for he possesses all the intel-lectual qualities of that immortal worthy. He is a clever poet in Latin and English. He abounds in anecdote of travel, for he has covered a considerable portion of the globe. He has a keen sense of the ludicrous in all things, and the twinkle in his eye speaks the dominating trait in his nature. If he were not a Bishop he might have taken to the drama, and Ireland would add the name of a capital comedian to her rich list of fine actors. He is man of the world in the true sense, sympathetic with progress, hearty with the people, easily touched by want and wee, approachable to every one, hospitable and generous even to

He became Archbishop of Cashel in 1875. He was previously sent to Australia, as other Irish prelates have been sent there—to make him and it British. Every Irishman who has gone to those colonies has been converted into a Federalist, if he went there a Separatist. In the ease of distinguished cleries, their conversion has been generally more complete still. The rule did not work with Archbishop Croke. He returned to an Iffish see more Irish than he went to Australia. While Cardinal McCabe lived he was the ideal of the patriotic Bishop of Ireland, until a great crisis arrived. The Land League owed him much for the vigor of its infancy. He promoted its fortunes with masterly tact. With one eye on Rome, he devoted his voice and pen to the organization. He was consulted intimately by all the leaders vs useful when needed for his own purposes. and who easily forgot his personal obligations except when they required to be enlarged. But while the Archbishop was foremost in the councils of the Land League, Rome had both its eyes on him, and Rome, acting doubtless nder direct pressure from London, smote him when a great crisis came upon the Land

League. There is a radical difference of oninion about the fidelity of the Archbishop in that crisis. It relates to the no-rent manifesto. Parnell and some of his principal colleagues were in jail. Davitt had been sent back to penal servitude. The Treasurer had cluded the Government and was in Paris. The landlords were likely to recover their lost ground, and the League might die of moral defeat if some bold step were not taken to show that the country was still defiant and able to fight. Famine had been werted only by the funds from America. The andlords would have let the people die as inlifferently as their predecessors in title had let thousands die a generation earlier. The by the tenants in small and frequent sums from kindred in the States, and, if paid over for the arrears, would prove too much. It would prove that the cry of famine was a lie, although it was ants did not really favor the Land League.

absolute truth, and it would prove that the ten-It was in this hour of perplexity and helplessness that the no-rent manifesto was deter-mined upon by Parnell and his fellow prisoners. discreet messenger, a lady of high personal character and uncommon depth, managed to prison, and the text was borne by delicate femine hands to Egan in Paris. The entire document was submitted to Archbishop Croke. The approval of these three men was deemed indispersable. The contents of the document were not novel to any one of them. The measure had been under consideration for months. but the opportune moment had not previously appeared for its promulgation. Assurance was returned to Kilmainham that the three approved. At the next formal meeting of the Land League it was officially given out, and the presiding officer was Father Cantwell, the first assistant of the Archbishop of Cashel. Immediately following the publication of the no-rent manifesto Archbishop Croke published a furi-

ous letter condemning it. The effect was demoralization. Only the death of Parnell or Davitt could have created more general panic. "Traitor" was hissed at the Archbishop, "Rome has betrayed us again." was the quiet but bitter gossip of the country. The situation was deepened in alarm by the consciousness that the Archbishop had een intrusted with a scrutiny of the most conidential incidents in the management of the League. If he were really a traitor, he could send fifty of the first men of the country to the gibbet, for any evidence he might choose to give would be sufficient for the Crown. Treson in Ireland may be only a conspiracy to resist the collection of legal rents. The position of the Archbishop was one of fearful strain, but he bore it with patience. His own version of the affair puts him in an en-tirely different light. He declares that he never approved of the promulgation of the no-rent manifesto. He did approve of its principle. He recognized in it a political weapon of the highest value. But he affirms positively hat he was not informed of the design to issue it when it was issued. He says that he pub lieved, first, that the country was not ready for

in the United States; and, thirdly, because, if he did not repudiate it, Rome would take such action concerning the Land League as would make it impossible for the Church in Ireland

to tolerate it.

The Archbishbp was right in his prophecies at least. The no-rent manifesto only urged the people to hold back the overdue rents until the imprisoned leaders were released and con-stitutional liberty restored. That was all. But the imprisoned leaders were released and constitutional liberty restored. That was all. But Rome, England, and a considerable portion of the United States accepted it as an economic declaration against rent absolutely, and a garbled version of it was printed confirming this unfounded idea. Ireland did not organize under it, even to a quarter the extent to which the plan of campaign is now operating. Notwithstanding his repudiation of it, Archbishop Croke, was summoned to Rome and kept there some time answering questions at the Vatican. He was surrounded by spies at every turn, Cardinal Simeoni, an adroit and subtle diplomat, managed to acquire all the arguments against the Land League which could be devised, and seemed able to fill himself daily with the most absurd exaggerations about affairs in Ireland. The Archbishop contrived by his frequent talks with the Pope to avert the condemnation of the Land League. But he was outwitted by the English agents then in Rome on that errand. The Parnell fund was condemned in a circular issued by Cardinal Simeoni.

When the Archbishop returned to Ireland this circular was current. He had received no official notification of it. Ee was exasperated by the want of faith shows him by the Cardinal. His metite was tested as soverely by Rome as it had been by the imprisoned leaders in Kilmainham. He prove, occupilly independent. He summoned all the clergy of his diocase together and actually flangurated the cellections for the Parnell fund, which, in fact, he had proposed in a public letter immediately after forster's savage assault upon Parnell in the House whose the Irish leader appeared there fresh from his jailers, Romeson as assay massive to the Archbishop, who replied at length, and with great courage. Pressure was exerted from America about the same time, and a number of the American Archbishops who tarried in Ireland on the feelings of the Irish in America, that he circular was a llowed to become null. The result, was a moral victory which reanimated the Irish cause.

Onc Rome, England, and a considerable portion o

ors, Ireland would have won a large slice of home rule.

It is for this advice, cautiously and cleverly given, that the Tories are said to contemplate putting the Archbishop on trini. Those who know him intimately say he would be delighted. The English Catholic member of Parliament, Delisle, who expressed the wish the other day that a jury of English Catholics might stone the Archbishop in London, spoke the feelings of most of his coreligionists here. They would light a fire around his ankles and fan the finmes with copies of Magna Charta and the Tablet. But Tory luck will deprive the Archbishop of his coveted martyrdom. Tory luck wins over even the intentions of Providence,

BROOKLYN BIGAMISTS ARRESTED.

Both of Them Resisted, and the Woman Bit the Sheriff on the Hand.

BRIDGEPORT, March 5.—Charles Kehmer and Mrs. Lizzie Broadhurst, both of Brooklyn. and Mrs. Lizzle Broadnurst, both of Brooklyn.
N. Y., were arrested last night in Westport by
Deputy Sheriff Kemper, charged with bigamy.
Since October last this courty have been living
with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wicks in Westport. They represented that they had been married They represented that they had been married by the Bev. Mr. Delano of South Norwalk, exhibiting what purported to be his certificate. Some eight years ago Mrs. Broadhurst was married to Samuel J. Broadhurst of Brooklyn, by whom she had two children. It was an unhappy marriage, and they separated, the wife, with the two children, and accompanied by Mr. Kehmer, coming to Westport. After the separation, Mr. Broadhurst carned money in a Brooklyn glass factory, sending at intervals allarge share of it to the wife for the care of the children. These sums being used for other purposes by Mrs. Broadhurst, the children but for kind nelghbors would have suffered. At length inquiry was made by the authorities as to the father of the children, and on learning the facts in the case they caused the arrest of the couple. When Sheriff Kemper visited the house where the guilty couple were, Kehmer called for his pistol and made a stout resistance. It was of no use, for he was forced to place his hands in a pair of shining handcuffs. To capture Mrs. Broadhurst required the help of four men. In her struggles she bit the Sheriff severely on the hand, yelled loudly, and fainted five or six times. The prisoners were taken before Justice Finch in Westport, who finding probable cause held them in \$500 and \$250 bonds, respectively, for trial at the next Criminal term of the Superior Court, and this morning they were lodged in jail in this city.

GREAT SNOW BLOCKADES.

New Brunswick Ratiroads Buried Under Beven Feet of Snow.

St. JOHN. N. B., March 5 Such a universal blockade as has taken place on New Brunswick railways the past three weeks has not been known for ten years. On the New Brunswick Railway, between Gibson, Woodstock, and Great Falls, miles of track has been buried under seven feet of snow. Ploughs are useless, and all the men available were organized as shovellers. The road to Great Falls is clear to-day. On the Gibson and Woodstock branch two gangs of men met at Millville yesterday and cleared the road.

The Grand Southern Railway between St. John and St. Stephen has been blocked a week. The mails have been conveyed over a very roundabout road, going hence to Vanceboro, thance to St. Stephen and hack to St. George. There has been no travel for four days on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railroad from Sackville to the cape where connection is made with Prince Edward Island. The Indiantown branch is to be closed for the winter, the chief reason being the snow drilts over the line. The Northern and Western road is impassible from Gibson almost to the north shore. The blockade on the Intercolonial road is about over. wick Railway, between

passible the blockeds on the shore. The blockeds on the road is about over.

HALIFAX. March 5.—The steamer Sarmatian will not sail until midnight, being held to await the arrival of delayed trains. The express due yesterday from Quebec did not arrive here until 7 o'clock to-night, and all trains not cancelled are hours behind.

A Big Railroad Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 .- The Ecening Telesons for stating that for more than a month past negotiations have been actively in progress for the purpose of securing te the Baltimore and Ohio Baltimad Company its dealed outlet to New York upon certain contingencies. These restrictions, we are informed, embody an iron-clad peace contract by all the lines, involved—the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the licading, and the Jersey Central. This compact will be far-reaching in its purposes and results, and will cover a vast amount of ground. The relations between the companies on various classes of business for instance, the Readings and Pennsylvania's interests in the Schuykkill coal ficies, will be clearly defined, and the Baltimore and Ohio will be placed in such a position that it cannot materially injure its greatest competitor. This agreement is surely a coming event, said a prominent railroad afficial today, 'and you will find that it is a much bigger thing than the West shore deal.'

The Redemption of Trade Dollars WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Acting Secretary fairchild has suspended action in regard to the redemp tion of trade dollars for a few days. He is not exactly

Mutual Puralture Co.

A new company has just been established for the manufacture and sale at retail of this and medium-class furniture. Those dealing direct with the Musual Company will have the advantage of buying at a small per centleyond the cost of manufacture, and in addition to this receive a warranty of from 3 to 5 years with every bill purchased intending purchasers should call and examine their new and extensive warrarooms, where many new designs in parior and beforem sailes are exhibited. Folding beds, fancy cabinets, tables, chairs, easels, desks, &c., are to be seen in abundance. Their new illustrated catalogue will be ready in about two weeks, which will be furnished free on application. Nuttail Furniture Warraooms, oth av., between 16th and 17th sts.—Ads.

To successfully act upon the liver and bile, take small

ARE THEY ANARCHISTS? WHO ARE TRYING TO BURN PENN-

SYLVANIA RAILROAD PROPERTY? nother Infernal Contrivance Found-A. Large Piece of Singed Cotton Concented In Some Woodwork in the Ferry House. There is every reason to believe that there was a very carefully arranged plot to destroy the Jersey City buildings of the Pennsylvania Railway Company as well as that company's ferryboat Chicago, and it was only by a fortunate chance that the enterprise failed. The liscovery on Thursday evening the bottles containing the imflam-mable chemicals aroused the railway company's employees to the necessity of keeping a sharp lookout for suspicious-looking characters, as well as to the necessity of a thorough search for any more incendiary devices which might be concealed about the buildings Capt. Bloomsbury, superintendent of the company's ferries, took personal charge of the search, and yesterday morning his pains were

rewarded by the discovery of still another at-

tempt to burn the depot and ferry houses.

Fastened in a hole in the wooden wall of the

ferry house, between the Desbrosses and Cort-landt street slips, Capt. Bloomsbury found a large piece of cotton, nearly two feet square. From a closet on the other side of the wall a hole had been cut large enough to insert a man's hand, and through which it was possible to drop a lighted match upon the mass of cotton. Nearly a dozen half-burned matches were found on the cotton and on the floor of the closet. It is probable that the water washed up by incoming boats had soaked the cotton so it would not burn, for the attempt to light it had clearly been persistent, and the cotton was still wet when it was taken out. The cotton, however, had partially ignited in one place, and Chief of Police Murphy is of the opinion that the incendiaries, as soon as they saw it blaze, beat a basty reireat, and were afraid to come back and renew the attempt to set it on fire. The Chief is also of the opinion that the cotton was placed in the wall at about the same time the bottles of inflammable chemicals were placed on the Chieago and in the closet of the main depot building, and that the whole was an organized plan by one gang to destroy the property.

The singed cotton was turned over by Capt. Bloomsoury to Dr. C. B. Dudley, the chemist in the employ of the company, and will be carefully examined by him to see if it, too, had been chemically treated.

Speaking of the fire caused by the ignition of floor of the closet. It is probable

Bloomsbury to Dr. C. B. Dudley, the chemist in the employ of the company, and will be carrefully examined by him to see if it, too, had been chemically treated.

Speaking of the fire caused by the ignition of the contents of the bottle found in the railway station. Ticket Examiner Lawrence, who was the first on the scene with a Babcock extinguisher, said last night that a very short delay would have made it impossible to put out the fire. The woodwork is of yellow pine, and the flames were remarkably flere and persistent. A young man who ran to his assistance was made so siek by the fumes from the chemicals that he had to draw back, and he did not recover for some time. Lawrence himself felt extreme nausea, and was only able to maintain his ground by holding his breath.

Thomas Hennessy, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in placing the bottle in the railway station, was arraigned yesterday morning before Judge Stilsing, at the Gregory street Police Court, and there was agreat crowd present to get a glimpse of him. He pleaded not guilty, and persisted in his story that he was only sneaking about the retiring room to find a place to sleep. Sexton Lewis of Grace Church, at the corner of Erie and Second streets, Jersey City, where Hennessy said he was at work up to 10 o'clock on the night of the attempt to burn the station, was in court and confirmed Hennessy's story. It is also certain that Hennessy was stupidly drunk at the time he was arrested, and had been drunk the greater part of the day. The belief that he had anything to do with the incendiary plot is shaken the more that is learned about his habits and antecedents. Justice Stilsing, however, remanded him until next Tuesday, by which time Dr. Dudley will have been able to analyze the chemicals and report upon their nature.

The Pennsylvania Company has organized gangs of special watchmen, who will patrol the water front on both sides of the river and keep a sharp watch upon everybody who comes about the buildings. In this they are also active

pany's Jersey City station. The police believe that one and the same gaing are implicated in all these attempts.

Several mysterious fires have occurred within the past couple of weeks on the Eric Railroad Company's property in Jersey City. It is suspected that the fires were of incendiary origin, and yesterday the company placed a squad of special policemen on duty to guard its property. In Herr Most's book. "Scientific Warfare," is the following:

"A mixture of phesphorus and sulphur and carbon is wonderfully effective in war. The preparation of this mixture is effected in this way: Buy yellow phosphorus, which comes in sticks. Take a piece and put in a porcelain dish full of water; cut it up with shears or a knife. Have ready a glass vessel of corresponding capacity. For one stick of phosphorus a six-ounce glass is the right proportion. There should be a glass stopper to the vessel. This vessel is to be filled with bi-sulphide of carbon, to be had at any apothecary's. In this the bits of phosphorus are put. The remaining space, if there is any, is to be filled with the bi-sulphide of carbon, and the flask closed. The operation should be performed as quickly as possible, When the phosphorus is dissolved the combustible is ready for use. When it is properly shavings, or other combustible material, after a short time they will take fire."

BUYING UP GAS STOCK.

The Standard Oll Company Sald to be Back

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5 .- It is pretty well understood that the Standard Oil Company is at the back of the syndicate that has just made the big gas purchase in Chicago, and that the Standard Oil people are the silent strength of the United Gas Improvement Company, which is buying out existing concerns in several Eastern and Western cities. It will take about \$8,000,000 to buy the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and fully \$2,000,000 more to absorp the Consumers' Company of this city, making \$10,000,000 in all to control the south division. The opinion is that the syndicate intend to

The opinion is that the syndicate intend to form a company, water the stock to the extent of about \$5,090,000, and sell out with that amount of profit. It is with great refuctance that the stockholders sell out to the combination, but they are doing it, both the great and the small ones. Lisfer sold his \$1,090,000 worth, and President Watkins got rid of his. They don't like to sell, but they are afraid, simply because they don't know what the combination intends to do.

It is said that President Watkins, when he got rid of his stock, did it so precipitately that he lost nearly \$50,000. When he heard of the raid that was to be made by Eastern capitalists on Chicago gas stock he became alarmed and sold all his shares, amounting to about \$1,000,000. Had he waited he would have got the benefit of the raise from 115 to 170.

Rusaing for Editor.

There is great rivalry for the place of editor of the Leader, the organ of the Central Labor Union. S. E. Schewitsch, who has been editor, is up for re-election. The opposition thinks there is too much So-cialism in the paper, and has put up Ed Kinz, a type cialism in the paper, and has put up Ed King, a type founder, with small prospects of electing him. The election will take place on Monday might in Carendon Haal. The Board of Trustees who are on the theket with believe, e.e. are Leidwig Jahamowsky, R. vigt. A Jones, Edward Goldsmith Geers, ellock, John J. Boalds, Patrick Boody, and Hugh Whouskey. On the other ticket are John Methacilin James F. Architotta, and others. The trustees have a good deal of power. The by Hawsany "The editor in chie in may be suspensed by the trustees. In case of such suspension the trustees shall forth with call a special meeting of the association to which they shall report such suspension. At such meeting the suspension shall be either suppreced or disapproved.

"If the suspension be sustained an entour shall be elected at that meeting who shall hold office for the unexpired term of the removed editor."

The Spring Time Is Coming. And our enterprising merchant tailor, Arabetin, Rowery, corner Spring s. is ready for it. The past season he was compelled him to "builders nearly "sery also which provided him to "build greaters" by the bas just com-pensed additions and improvements, largely increasing the seasonty. The learnt show rooms are illed with every conceiva-tion begann show rooms are illed with every conceiva-ble pattern of spring slyles, which he offers to make up to order at even less than ready-made prices. This is the secret of his enormous business—142.

Nothing Like It. There is no other such compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as Tas Waskly Sus. \$1 a year.

A BRISK FIRE BESIDE THE BRIDGE. The New York Weekly and Other Printing Offices Suffer Badly.

The tall row of buildings on the east side

of Rose street, and just north of the bridge, is chiefly occupied by printing establishments. At about 4% P. M. yesterday afternoon fire was discovered leaping up through the belt shaft of 29. The first floor and basement of the building were occupied by J.S. Dreyfus, manufacturer of iron wheelbarrows. On the second floor J. S. Ogilvic, the publisher, had about 200,000 cheap books stored. On the third floor C. F. Vogelius had a printing establishment, where he printed Ogii vie's books, H. J. Hewitt, printer, occupied the fourth floor, and Elbridge Wolcott,

chromo varnisher, the fifth floor. The fire caught, it was said, from a barrel of shellae in the basement occupied by Dreyfus and about as soon as the people working in

shellae in the basement occupied by Dreyfus, and about as soon as the people working in the floors above smelled smoke, the flames, carried up through the shafting holes, were bursting into every floor.

On Walcott's floor there were eight men and two girls at work. They might have got down by the stairs, but they caught up their wraps and walked around into No. 25 by way of the connecting fire escape. There were about seventy-flve people working on the other floors, and they had time to get out by the stairs.

When the firemen got there the first and second stories were in flames, and two more alarms were at once sent out. In a short time engines were nuffing up great clouds of black smoke all around the neighborhood, and people employed in adjacent buildings rished down into the street. The smoke rolled over the big bridge, subjecting foot passengers to a smudge, and bringing everybody in the ears to rush to the windows.

The firemen tried to get at the fire from the inside, but were driven out. In a short time the flames were bursting flercely from every window of No. 29. From the top floor, which was saturated with oils, rolled out a dense smoke. Streams were thrown into the building from both front and rear. It was adjacent on the rear to the big Munro publishing house on Vandewater street.

Walcott's establishment extended into No. 27, and soon the fire was raging in the top of that building. At about the same time it got into the top of No. 31. which was mostly occupied by the New York Weekly. It then became a desperate fight, and the fire was not under control until No. 29 was completely gutted, as was the three top floors of No. 31. The fire completely cleaned out the New York Weekly business office and composing rooms, and the whole building No. 37 was drenched with water.

The building was owned by J. T. Preston, who had a printing establishment in 27. The total less was estimated at \$150,000, about half covered by insurance. The loss to the New York Weekly was about \$20,000: to Vogelius, \$30,000: to

NEW LICENSES NOT EASY TO GET.

Many Saloon|Keepers|Will Have to Go With-out or Appeal to the Courts. 4 Several holders of Haughton and Morris excise licenses applied for the genuine article at the Excise Department yesterday. Among them was a representative of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The latter was told that while a real license would not be given to Mr. Hitchcock the holder of the old license, it would be granted to Mr. Darling, or some other person authorized to act for the hotel after the usual formalities had been gone through. The other applicants were told that the Commissioners would apply to them, providing there were no extenuating circumstances, the following res-olution, which they proceeded to pass:

olution, which they proceeded to pass:

Resulted. That all places now running under fraudulent certificates of license illegally issued by Nicholas Haughton and John J. Morris, after the 3d day of Marie shall, if application be made for license, he considered as new places, subject to the rules of this Board governing the licensing of new places.

**Following is one of the rules referred to:

If an applicant for a license at a new place.

If an applicant for a license at a new place is proven to have sold spirthous liquors, wine, ale, or beer at that slace before the action of the Board upon his applica-tion, a license will be refused. place before the action of the Board upon his application, a tiscase will be refused.

Commissioner Woodman, in explaining how these rules would be followed, said that when a holder of a Haughton and Morris license applied for a new one his application would be denied if there were already enough salcons in his neighborhood, or if his salcon adjoined a place already licensed, or was near a church, school, &c. If none of these disabilities exist the application will be refused on the score that operating under an Haughton and Morris licence is equivalent to selling liquor without any license at all. Commissioner Woodman said that he wished that 2.500 salcons, instead of 500, could be reached by this process. The salcon keepers who applied to Haughton and Morris knew better when they did so, Certainly Sheridan Shook's protégés did, Mr. Woodman said. They were actuated by political

tainly Sheridan Shook's protégés did. Mr. Wood-man said. They were actuated by political motives. Some saloon keepers have told Mr. Woodman that the Captains of the police pre-cincts in which they did business had told them to go to Haughton and Morris for their licenses, even after the Police Commissioners had recog-nized the new Excise Board. These statements are to be investigated.

THE GROWL OF THE ENGINEERS.

Col. Hain Thinks that They May be Able to Settle It Themselves. General Manager Hain, in speaking yesterday of the dissatisfaction existing among some of the elevated railroad engineers, said that it was a trouble in which he could not reasonably be a participant. He said that he was not aware that the engineers complained of annoyances and ill treatment at the hands Master Mechanic Peeples and Engine Despatcher Gibbs until he read it in THE SUN.

Master Mechanic Feepies and Engine Despatcher Gibbs until he read it in The Sun. Col. Hain said further that the company had lived up to the letter and spirit of the terms made on Jan. 8, 1886, a day memorable in the history of Division 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Just in Time Lodge of Locomotive Firemen.

"I think that the engineers can arrange it among themselves, who are the oldest men, and as such entitled to the best runs," added Col. Hain; "as the matter stands the company requires only fifteen double-crew engines on Sunday. On week days there are twenty-seven of these crews. On Sunday, therefore, twenty-four engineers and twenty-four firemen are compelled to lay off. This directly affects the old engineers and old firemen. Ferhaps they can arrange it so that they can have a system of turn about—some of the old men on one Sunday. If Mr. Peeples or Mr. Gibb have needlessly annoyed any engineer or fireman, let them come to me, They will always be heard, and their wrongs righted."

Engine Despatcher Gibb, who owns a grocery handy for elevated railroad men, will abandon the grocery business on May 1.

To Express their Regrets at Secretary Man-

ning's Retirement. WASHINGTON, March 5.—A meeting of heads of bureaus, chiefs of division, and other officials of the Treasury Department was held in the room of Assistant Treasury Department was held in the room of Assistant Secretary Thompson this afternoon to consider some method of expressing the regrot of Secretary Manning's associates at his departure from the Treasury and their appreciation of his services as head of the department. A committee of seven was appointed to determine what form the expression should take, and was instructed to report at a future meeting. The committee is composed of acting Secretary Fairchild, Assistant Secretary Thompson, First Compitoller Dunham, Second Compitoller Mannard, Compitoller Trendolm, and Solicitor McGue.

Thieves at the Public Crib.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Evening Journal, in an article respecting the expected prosecution of cer-tain members of the Cook County Board of Commis-

tain members of the Cook County Board of Commissbuiers, says:

"The dilemma of the boodlers grows worse daily. It
is a time for all honest people to rejoice when the State's
Attorney can approach a member of the County Board
of more than ordinary prominence and tell him that if
he will resize his place on the Board and tell all he
knows he will be spared a criminal proacection. It is
said to be a fact that at least one manber is now seriously considering that very proposition. At Mr. Grinneil's request ten Siles, who rendered such aid in the
Mackin case has been retained to assist in the prosecution of the county thieves. Next week will op-n with
much anxiety on the part of wardens Commissioners,
and employees, because on Nonday the venire for the
special Crand Jury will issue, and will be returnable at
once. After the jury is impanelled on Tuesday the guilty
persons will not know the day or the hour when they
will be invited to go in before the tribunal and hold up
their right bands and tell the story of their crookedness.

Shot His Mother-in-Law.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 5. - At Stock-PITINFIELD, MIRSS., March 5.—At Slock-bridge last night Thomas Kinsella, Jr., pointed a loaded gun at Mrs. Eliza Bennon, his mother-in-law, in fun, when the weapon went off and shot her dead. Kinsella had berrowed the gun to shoot a dog Mrs. Bennon laughed, saying: "You can't shoot a haystack, or him." He thereupon pointed the gun at her, and it went off. Kinsella was to-day taken before Justice Dunham, charged with murder, and was committed to jail at Pittaileld for trial on March 12.

Three consequences of using popular Sozodont: Vigorous white teeth, healthy reseats gums, fragrant breath.

Stricken with Apoplexy, and His

Left Side Paralyzed.

DR. HAMMOND CALLED IN CONSULTATION.

All the Family in the House, but Not Allewed in the Sick Room.

His Last Address Out of his Pulpit was at the High License Meeting in New York on Friday, Feb. 25-He Tired Himself in Selecting Furniture for Plymouth Partors

At his home in Hicks street, Brooklyn. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, is dying. During the light of Thursday last he was seized with apoplexy. That has caused paralysis of the left side, and it is hardly possible that the great

preacher can recover.
On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Beecher came with his wife to this city to procure furni-ture for the parlors of the church. He returned tol Brooklyn late in the afternoon. He was rather tired, and he partook of a light supper. He went to bed at his usual time, but did not



joining room, was kept awake by his restlessness, and went in to his room three or four times during the night. He complained to his wife of a violent headache. Although this was an unusual thing for him to have, Mrs. Beecher thought it was only a bilious attack. At 4 o'clock on Friday morning Mr. Beecher was seized with an attack of nausea. This was violent, but it re-lieved his headache, and after the attack was over he went to sleep. The family, which had been aroused, was very anxious for a short anxiety was relieved, and the house quieted down for the night.

Whenever Mr. Beecher is ill it is his custom

to sleep for hours at a time, and the family experienced no further anxiety when at 12 o'clock he was still asleep. As the sleep continued, however, they became alarmed, and sent for Dr. Searle, the family phywho lives at 132 Henry stree reached the house at 3% o'clock on Friday afternoon. He found Mr. Beecher still sleep-ing. He aroused him with ease, however. Mr. Beecher was as jovial as usual, making jokes with the physician, and laughingly told him of

the dreams he had been having.
"I dreamed I was a duke," he said; "Mrs Beecher was a duchess, and we had lots and lots of property all in British consols. When you woke me I was trying to figure out our income; and you know, Doctor," he added, "arithmetic has always been a great trouble

There was nothing unusual about Mr. Beecher's condition except the severe headache and the coldness of the extremeties. His temperature was rather below the normal, and his pulse was too strong and full, but otherwise he seemed as usual. Dr. Searle prescribed for his patient, and went away. At 10 o'clock on Friday night he returned. At that time Mr. Beecher's pulse was natural, but the headache still continued. He complained of his brain "feeling sore," of a boring pain in the right side of his head. His speech was indistinct and thick. Mrs. Beecher told Dr. Searle that such indistinctness of speech was not unusual with her husband when he was bilious, and so quieted any suspicion

he might have felt. Mrs. Beecher and her family looked on the attack as merely a bilious one. Dr. Searle regarded it more seriously. He prescribed further remedies, and left about 11 o'clock on Friday night. He was not called again until & o'clock yesterday morning. Then he found that Mr. Beecher had passed another restless night, and that his symptoms were worse, There was evident partial paralysis of the entire left side. Mr. Beecher could still move his left arm and leg, but with difficulty, and not to any great extent. His pulse and temperature were normal. He was in what Dr. Searle called a soperose state, very sleepy, but not in a state of coma. The Doctor aroused him easily, and Mr. Beecher responded intelligently to questions put to him. His speech was thickor than before, and he still complained of a headache. At times his face would flush, and he would raise his right hand tremulously and mechanically to his head. He had taken only a little milk with broken crackers in it during nearly twenty-four hours. Dr. Searle considered Mr. Beecher's condition so serious that he asked the family to call Dr. William A. Hammond of this city in consultation. Dr. Hammond of this city in consultation. Dr. Hammond came at 2 o'clock yeaterday afternoon.

At that time the paralysis had deepened. There was then entire paralysis of motion of the left side of the sufferer. Feeling still remained, however, and when Dr. Searle touched his left arm Mr. Beecher slowly placed his right hand on the place. When he was asked if he could open his eyes, he said he could. He did not do so, however. He lay on his back, as he had been lying since Dr. Bearle first saw him, his face deawn a little to the right, his right arm and leg moving restlessly.

Both physicians agreed that Mr. Beecher had been stacked by apoplexy: that an effusion of blood had taken place from the right cerebrum of the bysic, and that recovery was improbable, but still not entirely impossible. Their opinion was founded upon the fact that the paralysis had gradually increased. Dr. Hammond slossaid that even if Mr. Beecher should recover he would never regain either his mental or physical powers to the full extent.

Dr. Hammond went away at 3 o'clock; he will return at 2 o'clock to-day for further consultation. When Dr. Scarle visited Mr. Beecher at 7 o'clock last evening te fund his near-end the bower of utterance seemed als There was evident partial paralysis of the entire left side. Mr. Beecher could still move his left arm and leg, but with difficulty, and